THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872. NO. 63.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Refitting Legislative Halls.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

River Lights and Buoys.

COAL MINE VENTILATION.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1872.

SENATE.

REFITTING THE HALLS.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, Chairman of the Retrenchment and Reform, offered a preamble, reciting that since the report of the committee in reference to the bills for refitting halls of the House and Senate, allegations had been made that misstatements were made and that the committee was imposed on, and resolving that the Auditor General be requested not to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of said bills for the present, and that the said committee be instructed to investigate further into the matter and report without delay.

Mr. Billingfelt explained that it was alleged that some old furniture and fixtures had been used in furnishing private establishments. The resolution was passed.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The bill establishing a State Board of Health was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, memorizing Congress to pass a bill before it for establishing lights and buoys on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Passed.

By Mr. RANDALL, incorporating the Pennsylvania Public Road Improvement Company, for establishing lines of transportation of farm produce and passengers along the sides of the public roads by improved roads and conveyances.

By Mr. HAGAN, incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, a supplement for the National Deposit Company.

COAL MINE VENTILATION.

Mr. WALLACE called up the bituminous coal mine ventilation bill, which, after being read, was, on motion of Mr. Graham, postponed for the present, to allow more thorough consultation.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GILFILLAN incorporating the Chartiers Improvement Company.

By Mr. TAYLOR, enabling the school directors of Oakland district to borrow money on bonds; also giving power to Pittsburgh Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable real estate for municipal purposes.

By Mr. EDWARDS, relative to the sale of liquors in Braddock borough, being a local option law, he first election to be held three weeks after the passage of the act, on ten days' notice.

INTEREST BILL NEGATIVED.

The House negatived the House bill increasing the rate of interest to nine per cent.

COAL CARRYING ROADS.

Mr. MAHON offered a resolution extending the powers of the subcommittee of the Judiciary General, recently instructed to investigate if any coal carrying roads had violated their charters, to all canals and railroads in the State. Passed.

FREE PIPE BILL.

A large number of oil men arrived to-night, to urge the passage of the free pipe bill.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington.

The Coming Spanish Elections—Canadian Separation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, March 11.—There was a meeting in Hyde Park yesterday, to protest against the passage of a bill regulating parks. The meeting was attended by about forty thousand persons. The proceedings were orderly throughout. The nature of the demonstration was the burning of a copy of the objectionable bill.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Financier* says the American Government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to present its counter case to the Geneva tribunal on the 15th day of April, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrator should of be present, and insist on proceeding to the arbitration regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

CANADIAN SEPARATION.

In the House of Commons to-day Macfie called the attention of the Colonial Department to a report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Hugessen, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, but out of respect to so gentleman, he would state there was not the slightest foundation for it.

AN EDITOR TO BE BREAKFASTED.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The friends of Mr. Pigott, editor of the *Irishman*, imprisoned for libels on Queen Victoria, on the 15th day of April, have resolved to give him a public breakfast on his release at the expiration of the 4 months for which he was sentenced.

SPAIN.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

MADRID, March 11.—The Carlist Electoral committee urge their partizans to vote for the Castilian candidates at the coming elections. Agosta, President of Council, calls upon the governors of provinces to energetically enforce respect of the law.

CINCINNATI.

The Recent Tragedy Near Dayton.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and three children, near Dayton, Saturday night, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marguand, who is evidently insane from spiritual cause. The story which the man tells is that a year ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then, rising up, accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft. He says his eldest daughter confirmed him in his suspicions. He says also that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped naked, and knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes. They then stripped two of the children and took them out and drowned them and laid them side by side on the bank of the stream. They then dashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods. After which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there for fifteen minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that he went to bed and rested until one o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told him all about it. Marguand is a German farmer, and has been in this country for eighteen years. The murdered women was his second wife.

The Chronicle's special from Dayton gives the testimony before the Coroner's jury of Elizabeth, aged seven, and Habakuk, aged six. They testified that their father had murder, after dark on Saturday night, hunted all the children. These two hid. They heard their mother take two children and the father the baby. There was a fight; saw mother and father kill the three with hatchet; father killed the baby first; then mother killed Leah and Samuel. They came into the house naked and began praying to God in Heaven. The children saw the three dead on the ground and the father and mother naked. The two children were hunted for by the parents after the death of the three; they were not found; they took away to the straw stack at daylight on Sunday, and stayed there until found in the afternoon. The skull of the babe, six months old, was all mashed in. *A post mortem* examination was had of the mother and the three children.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial Commission—Romantic Divorce Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Centennial Commission held their final meeting this morning. Erastus Cleveland, of New Jersey, presiding in the absence of President Hawley. A resolution was adopted to request the Congressional legislation to invite the Chinese Embassy to take part in the centennial exposition, and send representatives and specimens of Chinese products and industry. Resolutions were passed fixing the location of the Exposition in Fairmount Park, and for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a system of classification, geographical and systematic. A resolution of thanks to the city authorities and citizens for the welcome the Commission was also adopted. The Commission then adjourned to meet on the 22nd of May next, in this city.

ROMANTIC DIVORCE CASE.

The celebrated divorce case of Dr. Koecker and his wife came to a romantic conclusion this morning, by the parties compromising their difficulties and reuniting. The counsel for the lady acknowledged that the witnesses who testified to the main charge against her husband, who is being at the Newville (Pa.) Hotel with a young lady, were mistaken. Mrs. Koecker became deranged on becoming convinced that her charge was unfounded, and she now remains in critical condition.

—The late Reform Committee of Brooklyn reports that in the recent election in that city, in ten of the wards, thereby casting a vote of nearly 17,748, nearly seven thousand were fraudulent and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine were doubtful. Frauds were traced to forty-nine Bliss and others, members of the Water Board, and to B. McLaughlin and others of the Police Commissioners. A sub-committee of reformers also charge great extravagance by the Prospect Park Commissioners.

CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform.

Mixed Schools—Committee to Investigate Charges Against Secretary Robeson—Paying Import Duties in Greenbacks—Public Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1872.

SENATE.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST RELIEF BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER presented several remonstrances against the relief bill. He also stated that a committee of nine, representing the lumber interests of the Saginaw Valley, was on its way to Washington, to protest against the bill, moved that it be referred back, to give the committee an opportunity to be heard; but Messrs. Logan and Trumbull being absent, he did not press the motion.

CENSUS REPORT.

Twelve thousand additional copies of the census report were ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide for mail service between San Francisco, Tahiti and Marquesas Island.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The pending question on the appropriation bill was the amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of civil service reform.

Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate on civil service reform. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Howe on Friday, he denied that he had ever uttered political anathemas against the President, or spoken disrespectfully of him. He had neither abused the President or forward upon him.

Mr. Trumbull then spoke in general terms of the corrupt condition of the civil service, and argued that the bill introduced by him last year prohibiting recommendations to office by members of Congress would be one important measure of reform.

Mr. CARPENTER asked him to leave gloomy generalities and come down to details.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that there was no lack of competent witnesses on the subject. He cited Governor Wm. Curtis as an influential friend of the administration, and read at length from the testimony of ex-Secretary Cox as to civil service abuses, specifying among other things the appointment of incompetent and immoral persons through the influence of members of Congress, the difficulty of getting such persons removed, and the levying of assessments for political purposes.

Mr. POMEROY said that Secretary Cox professed to have found great difficulty in removing incompetent employes in his department, but his successor turned out sixty-eight in four months.

Mr. TRUMBULL then replied to Mr. Morton's statement made some weeks since that he (Trumbull) had recommended one hundred and three persons for appointments to office since the advent of the present administration. Having often been complained of by his constituents for refusing to recommend worthy persons for appointment, and knowing that since the first year of Lincoln's Administration he had very seldom interfered in any way in reference to office, he had been surprised and somewhat indignant at hearing Mr. Morton say that he (Trumbull) was one among those who had been hanging around the departments seeking appointments. Even if the statement were true, of course it would be no argument against civil service reform, but it is not true.

In reference to appointments, Mr. CARPENTER said that Trumbull's conduct seemed to have been just like his own, and asked whether he (Trumbull) thought there was anything wrong or corrupt in it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do not think there is anything wrong in what I did in reference to those papers; but this is not what I referred to. I referred to members of Congress going to departments, and by importantly getting persons appointed to office.

Mr. CARPENTER—Did the Senator himself ever do anything of that kind?

Mr. TRUMBULL—No, sir.

Mr. CARPENTER—Nor did I, nor do I believe any Senator did.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that there was not a clerk appointed at his request in the Treasury Department, Navy Department or Department of Justice, and only one in the Interior Department; and of those in the departments with whom his name was connected in any way there was no blood relation of his, though he had many, and no one related to him in any way except a pension agent, who was a brother of his deceased wife, so far from wearying the departments with applications for appointments, he had written a letter more than a year and a half ago, in which he had given express notice that he never asked an appointment as a personal favor.

Mr. TRUMBULL then discussed the question how the civil service could be reformed, and advocated the election of postmasters by the people, the prohibition of interference with appointments by members of Congress, and the prohibition of interference in politics by Government officers and employes. The President had power to introduce any reform in the civil service he pleased, and the power to elevate patriotism above party, and purify above plunder.

Mr. PRATT said he would vote for the pending appropriation because the President asked for it, though doubtful of the result.

Mr. SCOTT said it appeared from the blue book that there were about 3,000 officers appointed with the consent of the Senate, and 50,000 appointed absolutely at the pleasure of the Executive. When the people shall have learned that they were themselves responsible for having bad men in office, then civil reform would be in great part accomplished.

Mr. MORTON replied to Mr. Trumbull. He said that in mentioning Trumbull's recommendations to office, he had not said or implied that there was any wrong in it. He said that the wrong was not in making recommendations, but in first making them and then denouncing others for doing the same thing. The Senator (Trumbull) had recommended him, but it pained his fellow-Senators in relation to appointments; therefore it was proper that his own record should be referred to. He (Morton) had also heard that Mr. Trumbull had personally urged on the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, as pension agent in Illinois, although it could only be made by removing Gen. Bloomfield, a Union officer.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I would like to know the Senator's authority.

Mr. MORTON—Does the Senator deny it?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do not deny the statement on his own authority, I will answer it very promptly.

Mr. MORTON—I was not there, and did not hear the recommendation, but I heard that he had made it from authority that I believed it was to be implicitly relied on, and now, if it is not true, the Senator can deny it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator suppose he can come into the Senate retailing what has been told him by irresponsible parties, and that I am to be put in a position to deny it? If he makes a statement on his own responsibility that demands an answer from me, he will get it very promptly.

Mr. MORTON said he did not believe Mr. Trumbull would deny this, either here or elsewhere. He did not impute any wrong to him for making recommendations. He had as much right to recommend his own brother-in-law as any body else. If he was competent to fill the office.

Mr. Morton then read several of the endorsements made by Mr. Trumbull on applications for office, to show that he had recognized the propriety of appointing men for party reasons.

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment adding to the bill reported by the Whole appropriating $50,000 for civil service reform, and it was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Blair, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Dennis, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Md.), Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Morrill (Maine), Morton, Norwood, Nye, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Alcorn, Bayard, Caldwell, Chandler, Clayton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Hitchcock, Harlan, Howe, Lewis, Osborne, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman and Wright—21.

The question was on concurring in the amendment repealing the laws for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost—yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. WEST moved to adjourn, but yielded the floor to Mr. Sherman, who said the Senate had spent most of their time in debate, and passed on reform, but on all except the apportionment bill, while the House had been earnestly at work, and were now holding over a resolution fixing the day for final adjournment until the Senate finished its debates.

Without further voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MORGAN, to abolish the grade of Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral, and to correct other abuses in the navy.

By Mr. CROSSLAND, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Henderson, Ky.

By Mr. RICE, to tax incomes of over $2,000.

By Mr. PALMER, to connect the telegraph system with the postal system. This is substantially the Hubbard postal telegraph bill introduced in the Senate.

Various railroad and grant bills were introduced and referred.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL,

came up, but no action was taken. A great deal of time was consumed in voting on dilatory motions.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES.

A resolution was adopted investigating the charges affecting secretary Robeson.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution in regard to Mexico. Rejected—yeas 72, nays 90.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional and a tyrannical usurpation of power for Congress to attempt to force mixed schools on the States, or to pass any law interfering with churches, public carriers, or inn keepers. Rejected—yeas 50, nays 87.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for a Government building at st. Louis was, on motion of Mr. Wells, non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

SECRETARY ROBESON TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Speaker announced as a Select Committee on the charges against the Secretary of the Navy, Messrs. Blair (Michigan), Sargent, Peters, Voorhees and Warren.

ABOLISHING INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. GETZ offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws, and imposing taxes on States in proportion to their population, which was agreed to.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. GARFIELD asked and obtained leave to have an amendment to the Postoffice bill considered, in order to prohibit all persons who have held office in any department of the Government which required confirmation by the Senate from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims before such department for two years after they left the Government employment.

"STRAW BIDS."

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to suppress the system of "straw bids" for carrying the mail, and providing that any person who has put in a bid, and who then fails to enter into contract and to perform the service shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a penalty of $5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Mr. POTTER offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to accept new sureties from contractors in place of existing sureties. Agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

PAYING IMPORT DUTIES IN GREENBACKS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury, after the 1st of April, 1872, to collect and receive one-third of the amount of custom duties on imports in United States legal tender notes. Rejected—40 to 71.

Mr. Butler then moved that the rules be suspended and the bill brought before the House for consideration now. The motion was rejected—yeas 84, nays 68—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

SALES OF ARMS.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement as to sales of arms and ordnance stores since June, 1865. Agreed to.

PUBLIC LAND GRANTS.

Mr. KILLINGER offered a resolution declaring that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration of a policy of equal justice to the whole people—requires the public lands to be held for homesteads for actual settlers and for educational purposes. Agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

The Ohio Liquor Law—Life Insurance Companies.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to repeal the liquor law, made famous by the name of the Ohio law, or the Adair liquor law. An immense number of petitions are now on file in the department, but the repeal of this law, and petitions signed by perhaps a greater number have been received from all parts of the State against any change in its provisions. This question is assuming gigantic proportions, but as yet the Temperance Committee of either branch of the General Assembly have made no report on the subject.

In the House a bill was passed to compel the insurance companies of other States, doing business in Ohio, to waive their right to remove cases from the State to United States Courts.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Count de Chambord has gone to Cologne.

—A dispatch from Pisa, Italy, announces the death of Joseph Mazzini, a well known Italian Republican.

—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are visiting Queen Victoria previous to her departure for Germany.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are now in Paris, *en route* for the South of France, were received by Thiers yesterday.

—Capt. W. F. Goodwin, United States Army, a prominent antagonist of Brigham Young, is lying very ill with typhoid fever at its residence in Concord, N. H.

—The North German Line steamship Ohio sailed from the European Steamship Pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, on Sunday, for Bremen. She takes out three cabin passengers and seventeen steerage passengers. She has a full cargo.

—The meeting of the Vestry of Christ church, Germantown, Pa., who asked the dismissal of their rector, Rev. Dr. Dunnay, which has been in progress for some time before a board of Presbyters, concluded yesterday by a decision in favor of the rector.

—The report that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome in the steamer Re Galantuomo, and to an audience that the misfortunes of the Church during his Pontificate dated from 1848, and that the co-existence of two powers at Rome was impossible for the safety of the Church.

—The jury in the case of Townsend, Scott & Son against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, involving the liability of the Company for fraudulent or over-issue of stock by Crawford, late Secretary of the company, rendered a verdict at Baltimore yesterday morning of $175,000 for the plaintiff.

—The Universalist ministers, at a meeting yesterday at Boston, adopted a resolution that the Massachusetts Legislature, in refusing to repeal the beer act, has shown itself unmindful of the best interests of its communities, and more regardful of party interests than of the honor of the Commonwealth.

—At about seven o'clock last Sunday night Michael Dunn, with his son, three years old, in his arms, attempted to cross the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad track in East St. Louis in front of an approaching train, and was run over and fatally wounded. The child escaped with the loss of the left leg just below the knee.

—A young man named Joseph Newman, with two companions, went to Breeze Lake, Illinois, on Sunday, to shoot ducks. He discharged one barrel of the gun at a duck, when the other barrel exploded. He looked into the barrel to see if it was loaded, when it discharged and blew the top of his head off, killing him instantly.

—A drover named J. A. Millar, of Goshen, N. Y., was robbed of about twelve thousand dollars near the railroad crossing of the road at Delhi, Ohio, last Sunday evening. Eight thousand dollars of the money was afterwards found in a saloon, where it had been left by the thief; but the remainder, together with the robber, is still missing.

—Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, has arrived in New York city. He is understood to have pronounced against the administration, and in favor Judge Davis if Grant is renominated. A New Orleans correspondent accompanying the Governor reports that General Longstreet has resigned the Surveyorship of New Orleans on the ground that he cannot approve of the administration policy.

—The Lafayette House, at Defiance, Ohio, owned by Fred. Marshouse, and occupied by Frank Francer as a hotel, was burned seven o'clock on Monday morning from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,000. By the united efforts of the firemen and citizens the progress of the fire was confined to the building next adjoining.

—A Brownsville (Texas) dispatch states that two thousand cattle have been stolen from stock raised since the middle of February, and driven into Mexico, by organized bands of thieves on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river. The robbers are from Mexico. They say they are determined to clear the country from the Rio Grande to the river Nueces of Americans by despoiling their property. At a mass meeting of the farmers in that section resolutions were adopted stating that the frontier has been unprotected for years; that Governmental protection be asked, and that unless protection was afforded they would be compelled to organize for protection. This would be civil war in Texas, and the invasion of Mexico is very probable if there is not a change in affairs soon on the border.

Coming Political Events.

The dates of the most important political events for some months to come, so far as announced, are as follows:

March 12th, State Election, New Hampshire.

March 15th, State Republican Convention, Kentucky.

March 13th, State Republican Convention, Wisconsin.

March 15th, election of State Senator, Fourth District, Pennsylvania.

March 27th, State Republican Convention, Ohio.

April 1st, State election, Connecticut.

April 8th, State election, Rhode Island.

April 10th, State Republican Convention, Florida.

April 10th, State Republican Convention, Pennsylvania.

April 10th, National Convention, Colored Men, New Orleans, Louisiana.

April 17th, State Republican Convention, North Carolina.

April 23d, State Reform Convention, Louisiana.

April 25th, State election, Virginia.

May 1st, State Conservative Convention, North Carolina.

May 1st, Connecticut Legislature meets at New Haven.

May 6th, National Liberal Republican mass meeting, Cincinnati.

May 7th, election, Idaho Territory.

May 8th, Meeting of Democratic State Central Committee, Illinois.

May 22d, State Republican Convention, Georgia.

May 25d, State Republican Convention, New Jersey.

May 30th, State Democratic Convention, Pennsylvania.

June 3d, election, Washington Territory.

June 3d, State election, Oregon.

June 5th, National Republican Convention, Philadelphia.

June 11th, State Republican Convention, Texas.

June 12th, State Democratic Convention, Indiana.

A FACETIOUS individual, not many miles from Danbury, sought to "draw his wife out" by pretending to be found dead with an empty laudanum phial by his side. And that lady was a good deal shocked at first, but having read that a needle introduced into the human flesh would indicate on its surface whether that flesh was dead, and being a woman of practicability, she at once armed herself with a polished instrument of nearly two inches growth, and, with throbbing heart and bated breath, introduced a good share of its length into the deceased. What the surface of the needle really indicated was not learned, as he took it with him as he passed through the sash,

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Railway.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

Intense Excitement.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Jay Gould Outflanked.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1872.

ERIE RAILWAY EXCITEMENT.

The offices of the Erie Railroad were filled about noon to-day with policemen under Captain Petty, at the instance of Jay Gould, who desired that they should be on hand to await the developments of the meeting of the Board of Directors called to-day. The officers were distributed in different parts of the building, beginning at the entrance on Twenty-third street, and from there to the lobby and at the doors of each of the private offices, no one being admitted to any part of the building without permission from Gould or his officers. Gould was in earnest conversation with Mr. Shearman and David Dudley Field. Dr. Eldridge walked nervously up and down the room, and Henry Smith, of Smith, Gould & Martin, showed great anxiety.

At ten minutes past two there was a bustle at the outer door. A party of ten gentlemen pushed away the sentries and were received by Frederick A. Lane, an old bosom friend of Fisk, at the head of the grand staircase. This party of gentlemen were as follows: Gen. A. Dix, Gen. George B. McClellan, Attorney General S. M. L. Barlow, William B. Travers, H. L. Stebbins, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Justin D. White. These gentlemen advanced directly through the hall to President Gould's room; then passed in to the directors' apartment of the road, leaving Dix, Gen. McClellan, &c., in the ante-room. The following nine, who compose the majority of the old directors, ordered the room cleared, and commenced voting for new directors: Messrs. Hilton, Simmons, George C. Hall, Thompson, H. N. Otis, Archer, Ramsdell, Justin D. white, and F. A. Lane. They sent for Gould, Sherwood, Dr. Eldridge and Drake, who refused to join the board. Garrison, of the old board of directors, was absent, and Mr. Sloman was sick. As the directors were about to ballot for Gen. Dix as a new director, Shearman, Attorney for the Erie road, presented an injunction against further action by the board. He was pushed violently out of the room, and the injunction torn into tatters. In a few moments Shearman appeared, headed by Capt. Petty and forty policemen. "By what authority does Shearman appear?" cried Gould, as Shearman entered. "I exhibited Barlow, greatly excited. "I am here by order of J. Gould, to preserve the peace; but I am ordered not to recognize you, gentlemen."

"You, Mr. Shearman, have no right here, you are not my secretary," exclaimed Mr. Lane; "you take up your traps and leave."

Shearman did not stir, but ordered Captain Petty to dissolve the Board as illegal. Captain Petty demurred, and in a few minutes Shearman left the room. Then the voting commenced. General Dix was elected Director, then General McClellan, then Wm. R. Travers, then Mr. H. G. Stebbins, then General Diven, and then W. W. Sherman, Sherman & Co., clerk. After that the Board of Directors had everything their own way. General Dix was elected President of the Erie Railroad in place of Jay Gould. O. H. Palmer was elected Vice President; W. W. Sherman, Treasurer; H. M. Otis Secretary, and John W. Hilton was re-elected Railroad Transportation clerk. Barlow now ordered a resolution that Dudley Field and Shearman be dismissed as counsel for the Erie road. This was carried, and H. M. Barlow was elected counsel in their places, both for the Company and the Erie Directors. A resolution was passed that Schuyler Duryee pay no orders for money, and that all employes of the Erie road should pay no attention to any one but President Dix and Vice President Archer. It was then resolved that every subscriber of the Erie road should be notified of the resolution and instructed to disobey Gould or the old officials. Then the board adjourned.

Gould says their action is illegitimate, and that the new officers will not be obeyed. As Barlow went out he remarked to Captain Petty and his forty policemen, "Gentlemen, it must be apparent to you that a revolution has taken place, and you are not wanted."

The following is a list of the former Board of Directors not having resigned, and who are members of the new Board: Ex-Governor Morgan, John Gamson, of Buffalo, Mr. Archer, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell, H. M. Smith, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Drake.

During the proceedings Judge Barrett made his appearance and was warmly greeted by Jay Gould and Mr. Field. It is alleged that the members of the Board of Directors who retired one by one did so in the interest of the English stockholders and the Great Western Railway Company.

The President of the board alone has power to call a meeting, except in case of his absence, when the Vice President may call it upon the request, in writing, of two members. On Saturday the Vice President called a meeting of the board, stating that the President was absent, sick, and unable to attend. Gould's friends will say that the President was not absent and that he had not received a request to call a meeting, was made to Judge Ingraham for an injunction restraining the meeting, but was refused, as the only notice he had received being to attend as a director. Mr. Gould also stated on the information his belief that money was being freely contributed to buy votes.

George Couch, who formerly represented the English stockholders in the interest of Fisk and Gould, and who is apparently on the other side, yesterday following to the party that he would say this is all a conspiracy and combination in the interests of McHenry, and said a short time ago that if we get a chance we would put in all the directors we could control by not putting in all Americans. The talk that the interests of the road are to be subservient to those of the Atlantic and Great Western, is merely a weak assertion of the Gould party. As to the conspiracy, the names of the men we have here on the new Board are those of men not likely to go into any underhand conspiracy. It would not pay them! odo it, and they would be the first to resist the opposition if they had not known that this was done on a sound basis and sound legal advice. The manner in which it was done was this: The English stockholders were determined to have it settled one way or the other. They made the mistake of sending the wrong man first. They made blunders in the Legislature and courts. The money of the company was being wasted, and they did nothing. But at the downfall of Tammany there was a grand rally, and they determined to take possession of their property. At a mass meeting of the farmers in that section resolutions were adopted stating that the frontier has been unprotected for years; that Governmental protection be asked, and that unless protection was afforded they would be compelled to organize for protection. This would be civil war in Texas, and the invasion of Mexico is very probable if there is not a change in affairs soon on the border.

Coming Political Events.

The dates of the most important political events for some months to come, so far as announced, are as follows:

March 12th, State Election, New Hampshire.

March 15th, State Republican Convention, Kentucky.

March 13th, State Republican Convention, Wisconsin.

March 15th, election of State Senator, Fourth District, Pennsylvania.

March 27th, State Republican Convention, Ohio.

April 1st, State election, Connecticut.

April 8th, State election, Rhode Island.

April 10th, State Republican Convention, Florida.

April 10th, State Republican Convention, Pennsylvania.

April 10th, National Convention, Colored Men, New Orleans, Louisiana.

April 17th, State Republican Convention, North Carolina.

April 23d, State Reform Convention, Louisiana.

April 25th, State election, Virginia.

May 1st, State Conservative Convention, North Carolina.

May 1st, Connecticut Legislature meets at New Haven.

May 6th, National Liberal Republican mass meeting, Cincinnati.

May 7th, election, Idaho Territory.

May 8th, Meeting of Democratic State Central Committee, Illinois.

May 22d, State Republican Convention, Georgia.

May 25d, State Republican Convention, New Jersey.

May 30th, State Democratic Convention, Pennsylvania.

June 3d, election, Washington Territory.

June 3d, State election, Oregon.

June 5th, National Republican Convention, Philadelphia.

June 11th, State Republican Convention, Texas.

June 12th, State Democratic Convention, Indiana.

A FACETIOUS individual, not many miles from Danbury, sought to "draw his wife out" by pretending to be found dead with an empty laudanum phial by his side. And that lady was a good deal shocked at first, but having read that a needle introduced into the human flesh would indicate on its surface whether that flesh was dead, and being a woman of practicability, she at once armed herself with a polished instrument of nearly two inches growth, and, with throbbing heart and bated breath, introduced a good share of its length into the deceased. What the surface of the needle really indicated was not learned, as he took it with him as he passed through the sash,

THE OIL MEN'S LITIGATION.

The McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew, et al. Cases—Testimony for the Defense Continued.

The cases of McClurkan and Co. vs. Lockhart & Frew et al., were resumed in the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, yesterday morning.

D. C. Hultz, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, was called and sworn on the part of defendants, who proposed to show by the witness that he had never signed the check drawn by Samuel McClurkan on Dec. 29, 1870, as President of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company on the Fort Pitt Banking Company. This offer was for the purpose of contradicting Mr. McClurkan, who testified that the check had been signed by Mr. Hultz, as Secretary, and to show the defectiveness of Mr. McC.'s memory. Plaintiff objected, but the objection was overruled, and witness continued: I did not sign the check as Secretary of the Insurance Company, was not in the office at the time.

Cross-examined.—It was a mere accident that my name was not signed to the check; if I had been in the office my name would have been to it; the signature is that of my assistant, Mr. Church.

Defendant's counsel then offered the check in evidence, but plaintiff objected. The objection was overruled, and the check was admitted.

The defendants then offered the check of McClurkan, as President of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, dated February 15, 1871, for $7,680, being the check spoken of by Mr. McClurkan in his testimony, the object being to show, in connection with other testimony, the use of McClurkan of the moneys of the insurance company in making good his overchecking at the Fort Pitt Banking Company, in paying for the notes in suit. Objection was made, but the check was admitted.

Cross-examination of Mr. Hultz resumed; the Insurance company got the money for these checks.

Capt. James Gordon, sworn—Was a stockholder of the Fort Pitt Banking Company in 1870; early in January, 1871, was elected a member of the Board; Mr. McClurkan was a member of the Board; had a conversation with him in regard to discounting two $50,000 notes, one drawn by Lockhart & Frew and the other by Byers & Co.

Defendants' counsel proposed to ask witness what conversation, if any, he had with McClurkan, the plaintiff, concerning the previous discounting by the Company of the four $50,000 notes, the object being to show that the discount in question was a surreptitious arrangement between McClurkan and Dr. Hostetter, without the knowledge or approval of the Board, and also to show that Mr. McC. was mistaken in his statement, when on the stand, that he had lifted two of the notes because James Gordon found fault with McClurkan's action in having discounted the notes. The plaintiff's counsel objected, but the objection was overruled.

Witness resumed—Had a conversation with McClurkan in regard to discounting the two large notes: McClurkan said the notes had not been discounted at a meeting of the Board, but afterwards; he said it would be all right or words to that effect; he never gave me any other satisfaction about the transaction.

Major or William Frew was recalled for the purpose of showing what arrangement had been made between Dr. Hostetter and his partners in the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, in reference to the payment of the notes in suit. Objection was made but overruled, and the witness testified: Dr. Hostetter proposed that Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew should each take $100,000 of the maturing paper. I saw Mr. Nimick, on behalf of Byers & Co., and they assented to it; I afterwards saw Dr. Hostetter at the Iron City Bank, and told him of the arrangement; he finally said he had no oil barrels of oil, and I said I had not said anything about oil to Mr. Nimick, as he (Hostetter) had not mentioned it to me; Hostetter then said he would not agree to the arrangements; a second conversation was had with Dr. Hostetter in which we proposed each to take $100,000 of the paper and Dr. Hostetter was satisfied; nothing was said about the oil; the Moorhead note was given for $50,000 and was to have been up by Lockhart & Frew; Lockhart & Frew paid $50,000 and subsequently $5,000; when the Moorhead note came due I went to pay it; found it had been paid under the arrangement; Dr. Hostetter claimed to have paid about $60,000; the notes now in suit were to have been paid under this arrangement by Dr. Hostetter; the stoppage of payment occurred by Dr. Hostetter, on the 22nd of January, 1872, to pay the notes at the Mechanics' Bank; the Doctor two or three days before the date mentioned, demanded 8,000 barrels of oil, or else he would not give us time; I replied that he had distinctly understood, before the arrangement had been entered into, that there was no claim for oil to be considered in the transaction.

Cross-examined—Never knew that Dr. Hostetter was to take up the Pittsburgh paper excepting the Moorhead note. The Scott note for $40,000 and the other $50,000 note in the Exchange Bank, were to be paid by Byers & Co.; recollect that Hostetter at one time before the Mechanics' Bank paper maturing, called on me about the delivery of oil; he complained that the standard was not up to; Hostetter has oil promptly; there was a tank—don't remember whether or not it was the Bell tank—which contained about 8,000 barrels of oil; I told Dr. H. that if Byers & Frew would give him the oil we would be perfectly satisfied; this was no part of the arrangement, however, for lifting the maturing paper. Mr. Cooper called to see me about the matter, but I told him that Hostetter must look after the paper did not cover the delivery of any more oil; but that if Byers & Co. would give him the oil we (Lockhart & Frew) had no objection; we had assigned to us, by the company, some 70,000 barrels of oil; it would be worth at present price about $300,000; it was not assigned to us specially so that we might lift the notes with the proceeds.

Re-direct.—Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. had nothing to do with the difficulty between Dr. Hostetter and Mr. Hutchinson, of the Standard Works, about the delivery of oil. The Standard Company is a rival, and Dr. H. can get whatever oil is due him.

He then closed his case.

The Penitentiary to be Removed.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Who opposes its change of location? Not the Park Commissioners, how demand some reason, actual or assumed, for acknowledged defects in the work. Who could run lines of beauty or set angles of every name in an imposing order, and bring landscape out in its bold relief, with gloomy prison walls cast their sombre shade upon ambitious skill? No opposition certainly can come from the fair sex, whose constitutional walk or drive takes its course in close proximity to its weather-worn battlements. Most assuredly they would prefer the cerulean and pearl walls to the dull, classic halls, in which the youth, wit and expectancy of the "male persuasion" could disport themselves to parchment and renown. Solid business men have a literary taste, and their mental income has been reached. Anything in name or form that tends to mar correct taste then cannot be entertained. And any who may chance to be in the vicinity of the penitentiary, on business takes on a tinge of impropriety, would prefer the penitentiary out of sight. It has a tendency to hinder luxurious case and graceful culture. Real estate owners near by will not demur. Has not a university progress and elevation in its very sound? Are not the dead languages, the sciences, the wine and wassail and jolly escapades of student life greatly to be preferred to the groans and sighs of the condemned convict? The tax-payers of the district will not have the presumption, in view of the

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TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¼.

WE HAVE heard but one expression in reference to the proposed apportionment law, and that is opposition to dividing this city. The people hereabouts appear to be unanimous on this point, and *we insist that it must not be done.* In another article we give our views at greater length.

OUR sprightly and well conducted cotemporary, the Allegheny *Times* says:

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE last Monday appeared with a beautiful face of new type, and enlarged by widening and lengthening its columns. If the old-quoted saying—"the best is the cheapest"—be true, the GAZETTE is the the cheapest of the Pittsburgh dailies.

TO-DAY the election in New Hampshire takes place, and we understand the *Post* has ordered its roosters to be brought forth and duly dusted. From the best accounts, they will be returned unused to their roosts to-morrow—there to await some successful "possum" movement of Democracy, or the millenium, or an election in Kentucky.

THE TASTE of the following biblical quotation may be questionable, but as the Indianapolis *Journal* uses it so aptly in speaking of the nomination of Judge David Davis for the Presidency, we will be pardoned for reproducing it:

David therefore departed hence, and escaped to the cave Adullam; and when his brethren and all his father's house heard it, they went down thither to him. And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became captain over them, and there were with him about four hundred men.

THE OPPOSITION papers, among which our old friend the New York *Tribune* must be classed, appear to have nothing to say just now against President Grant, except that he and his family occasionally accept an invitation to dine with their friends and relatives. Has it then come to this, that in the opinion of these cynics the President of the United States must lock himself up in the gloomy corridors of the White House, and deny himself and his family all the social enjoyments which are freely indulged in by every one else in the country? Do they really mean this, or does such criticism not rather imply an utter absence of all grounds for genuine opposition and complaint. Such small souled persons ought to be hissed out of all good society and forever doomed to play the part of a hermit.

THIS MORNING we present an interesting letter from Washington, written by our worthy young friend, Arthur L. Thomas, Esq., which, in concise shape, supplies a careful resume of the work done by the [illegible] at Congressional Committees. The announcement he makes to the effect that the Senate is months behind the House in the transaction of business will surprise none, as the vapid debate that has been going on for many weeks in that august body has consumed precious time that should have been devoted to the discharge of the legitimate duties belonging to it. However, it may be a good thing for the interests of the country for those patriotic Senators to get rid of their large stock of enmity towards the Administration before proceeding to enter into the transaction of legitimate business. So long as they do not get tired indulging in billingsgate, we suppose the people, whom they are presumed to represent, can stand the pressure even if their best interests are permitted to suffer through neglect.

SURELY but certainly the States of the Union are falling into line for the renomination of President Grant. It is anything but complimentary to his enemies that they have thus far only succeeded in making him strong while aiming to render him weak in public estimation. A correspondent, writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, asserts that that State has thus early spoken out through its Republican Central Committee in endorsement of the present National Administration, and confidently adds:

> There need be no fear of the Republican party in the State at large. The Convention last autumn, passed resolutions endorsing General Grant, and their platform was ratified at the polls by more than 1,500 majority. Minnesota may safely be counted on to send delegates to Philadelphia in favor of a renomination of the present Presidential incumbent, and in November next we shall give him a good majority. We have so many sturdy Scandinavians in the State, who, as a rule, vote the Republican ticket, that the influence of the Democratic Irish and French is more than counterbalanced, and we are quite safe in predicting Republican ascendancy in this State for a long time to come.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

We have received several letters from prominent and leading business men, who are also sound active Republicans, expressing in very decided terms their strong opposition to the proposed bill cutting Pittsburgh in twain, and sending one of the parts to the North side, and the other to the South side, thus dividing and throwing away its strength. If this measure should become the law, Pittsburgh will be without a Representative in the next Congress, as it will go into both conventions only as a weak minority and be out-voted by the remaining districts. This must be apparent to every thinking person, and we incline to the belief that such a state of affairs will not be very popular with the people of this city, but will prove very unwise and unsafe in the end. The interests of this city are paramount to all individual interests in this matter. We must be represented in Congress by an able, influential man, and one thoroughly identified with our great manufacturing interests.

Some say that such a man can be found outside of the city limits, and if we grant this, it does not answer the pertinent objection raised, viz, that it would be a humiliating thing for us to be out-voted in the convention, provided we preferred a thoroughly competent citizen who resides without the city, and whose whole life and interest are indentified with our leading manufacturing industries.

Again, Allegheny would much prefer a total disconnection from Pittsburgh, in the matter of the north side district, and under the proposed bill the Fifteenth to the Twenty-third wards of this city inclusive, would be thrown with the districts across the river. This would do our city no possible good, for the north side would hold the power, and would of right insist that the Representative of that district should come from their midst.

We are decidedly of the conviction that Pittsburgh should be permitted to go into a convention with her whole strength, and influence, and have an opportunity of voting solidly for one of her own citizens. There can be no question about this, and if it be necessary, in order to accomplish it, that one of the districts should have a little more population than the other it would be no serious matter.

Suppose, instead of the present proposition, the 15th to the 22d wards inclusive, having a population of about 22,000, are added to the 22nd district, and a corresponding number be taken from the 22d, and added to the 23d district; this would leave the matter so far as population is concerned, as it is now. This change might be made by adding the necessary population contained in the outlying townships on the south side, and let the boroughs with some of the *contiguous* townships, which are identified more closely with the business and interest of the boroughs and city, go with the city, in forming the 22d district.

This arrangement will keep the city, and those interests more fully identified with it, on the South Side in tack. Pittsburgh, the South Side boroughs, (which may soon the South Side borough,) and the adjoining form part of the city and the adjoining townships would form the Twenty-second district, whilst Allegheny, the territory on the north side of the rivers, with that between the rivers, outside of the city, and that on the extreme southern border of the county, which is wholly agricultural, would form the Twenty-third district. Pittsburgh with all its homogeneous population, and its unified industries would thus be together, and form the one district, whilst Allegheny and all the agricultural portion of the county, would form the other. Can there be any objection to this? Is it not infinitely better than a division of the city, as is proposed in the bill now before the Legislature?

—Since the above was put in type we learn that our City Councils have appointed a Committee to proceed at once to Harrisburg and oppose the division of the city. This action is prompt, earnest and praiseworthy, and we hope and believe that the Committee will be successful.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Indians of Arizona prove to be too far away, and they are to be urged to move further east to new reservations where philanthropic citizens can get at them easier. Out in the Arizonian wastes these wild children of the desert find it easy to defy civilization, but if they are only fools enough to abandon their strong holds, there are numerous philanthropic citizens who have sharpened their knives and loaded their rifles, ready to teach them the beauties of civilization as soon as they get a chance at them.

SENATOR SCHURZ reminds one of one of the famous dreams which that fickle old vegetarian Nebuchadnezzar used to have, for, by a stretch of the imagination, his hair might be called golden, his silver tongued oratory is famous, he has a wonderful amount of brass in his composition, irony is a part of his stock in trade and he is standing so deep in the mire now that his feet may be said to be at least partly of clay. In the dream of the Babylonish monarch the composite image, after a short season of glory, was broken to pieces and "became like the chaff of the summer threshing-floors."

THE small-pox is to be reinforced it seems. After fighting so long single-handed and alone, we learn that a new ally has appeared in the shape of a deadly black or spotted fever, which has broken out in Scranton. Judging by the press in general, the cities throughout this whole country where never filthier, and actually seem to be opening their arms in their eagerness to clasp pestilence in their embrace. Cholera will be around again soon and will make a pleasant addition to the pestilential programme for the season.

IF, as a telegram says, Juarez has two millions in his Mexican treasury, he is a great fool to say so in the midst of a population to whom thieving is more natural than eating. As another telegram of the same date shows, they are equal to very grand larceny and a famous general has no hesitation in coming into a friendly neighbor's country, capturing a village and stealing a thousand head of cattle.

PITTSBURGHERS are kindly invited to go to the great gathering at Titusville, but the invitations, like railroad passes, leave the lives of the guests at their own risk. "Wont you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly," and kindly hung him to a lamp post when he got him there. Think exactly as you please, so long as you think the same as I do, is suggested as a fine motto for the meeting.

DR. JORDAN, who is to give two readings in the Turn Halle next week, is one of the most remarkable men in the world. He has written an epic poem of the highest order and now travels about like the singers or bards of old, reciting portions of his marvelous production in the most thrilling manner. As one of the most marked of modern Germans, all who understand his language should endeavor to hear him.

THE elegant and irresistible writings of Curtis, and the barbed and pointed drawings of Nast, are so terrible to the Democracy that the N. Y. *World* is trying to rob them of their force by insinuating—it dare not assert—that *Harper's Weekly* has been bought up by the administration. We don't wonder that the *World* seeks for some balm for the wounds of its friends, but think that a box of simple salve would be more effective than such a bald insinuation.

IT is so rarely that we have an opportunity to agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that we gladly take possession of every opportunity of so doing. For instance, that paper, in speaking of some of the delegates to the Reform Convention in Cincinnati, says: "they will go more with the view of showing their opposition to Grant than for the love of reform." And we think they will.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The people are taxed $35,000,000 annually to protect the pig iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania! Gracious powers! just imagine, if you can, what the tax would be if those pigs were all full-grown hogs! Imagination would be greatly aided in this instance, if we could but know what is the tax on the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is to be investigated judicially, for stealing the subscription lists of the *Times and Chronicle*. As the *Enquirer* claims to be, and probably is, the leading Democratic paper of the west, we presume it blames President Grant for this theft.

THE Boston *Post* blames General Grant for the Apache outrages. We are not surprised at this, for he must be capable of that sort of thing if it be really true that he tempted Eve to steal apples in the garden of Eden.

THE drinking saloons in Chicago are opposing the opening of the libraries on Sunday, because it hurts their business. Here we avoid everything of that nature by closing the saloons and libraries and all that sort of thing.

THAT hard-fisted, horny-handed son of toil, Judge Davis, is supposed to have accepted the labor reform nomination, in order to see if it would not cure his rheumatisms, as he had heard that "the labor we delight in, physics pain."

THE APPORTIONMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In all the discussions that have taken place on the Apportionment bill, the mistake is made of treating the South side boroughs as being *out* of the city, when, practically they are, to all intents and purposes, *in* the city. If, as we have no reason to doubt, the South side vote next Friday for consolidation, they must become incorporated with us within a year. At any rate they are one with us in purpose and interest, and as the fourteen wards of the city and seven south side boroughs constitute nearly two-thirds of the proposed Twenty-second district, they will be able to control it, and it will be, really, as much a city districtas if the twenty-one wards were kept together.

Besides, the proposed district contains at least nine-tenths of the manufacturing interests of the county. It is homogeneous in interest and can not possibly be divided against itself.

Any division that separates Pittsburgh or any part of it from the South side is as much a division of the city on the south as the line proposed in the Apportionment bill is a division on the north. The city will have to be divided in either case.

The South side has no physical or business connection with the north of the river. Its natural place is with Pittsburgh. And if Pittsburgh has absolute control of the Twenty-second, and enough in the Twenty-third to keep the latter from being against it, is it not better for her to have *two* voices on her side than one? X.

THE CAPITAL.

The Work Accomplished—Important to "Three Months" Military Men—The Committee on Public Buildings Favor Pittsburgh's Claims—The Senate Behind in Work, Etc.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is certainly interesting to compare the work of the Senate and House during the present session. While the former has been occupying its time with long speeches upon resolutions calling for investigations, the latter has been quietly at work. From the haste with which the Senate passed the resolution to adjourn *sine die* upon the 29th of May, the fact was inferred that close and steady application to work was to be the rule, and really that was the intention; but a few Senators had bones of their own to pick, and must needs bring them to the attention of the Senate, and have thus far succeeded in bridging the period from the 4th of December almost until to-day with characteristic speeches indicative of their disposition to do naught else but to consume the time valuable to the country to gratify their own personal animus. The House acted upon the resolution very summarily. It was consigned to the proper care of the Committee of Ways and Means, and there, it is understood, it will lie until the condition of business will justify its consideration. Although they have not adopted the resolution in order to be compelled to work up to the time designed, they have gone to work earnestly and determinedly. All of the great Appropriation bill has been acted upon by the committee, with the exception of the "Omnibus" bill, and the remaining eleven have been reported to the House. Out of these, eight have been considered in the Committee of the Whole, and were reported back to the House and passed, and have been in the Senate awaiting action for some time past. The Committee of Ways and Means has been in session daily since its organization. It will shortly report a bill intended to work such a reduction as to leave $50,000,000 with which to pay a part of the principal of the National debt annually.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions has accomplished double the work since its organization, that the same Committee of the preceding Congress did in the same time. The Committee on Pacific Railroads, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Wheeler, is busily at work, and has reported several bills in relation to National railroad matters.

The Committee on Military Affairs has also been at work. A bill has been reported by the Chairman, and therefore may be considered as meeting the approval of a majority, if not all, of the members providing homesteads for soldiers. The provisions of the bill are, "that no person who is a soldier or officer, seaman or marine, who served ninety days and has been honorably discharged shall receive a land warrant for 160 acres of land, and after having located the land, shall have twelve months time wherewith to settle and improve the same. It is also provided that the time that any one of the above has served in the line of duty shall be deducted from the time necessary to perfect the title to the land by the old law, viz: three years settlement, with the exception of those who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability received in the service; they, by this bill are to be allowed the benefit of their full term of enlistment. The transfer or sale of the certificate of entry by the holder is thus provided for within twelve months after location, he may transfer he same to any citizen of the United States or person who has declared his intention to become such. *Provided* the purchaser has not heretofore availed himself of the benefit of the Homestead law. The purchaser having the privilege to buy four quarter sections, or certificates of entry for the same, amounting to 640 acres. *Provided* they are adjoining and purchased for the purpose of settlement, (under the old law, one certificate was the limit.) No assignee after having availed himself of the above provisions, shall be allowed to purchase any land except from actual settlers who have resided thereon for two years. In case of the death of the soldier, his widow if unmarried can avail herself of the above privileges. *Provided* that if she be dead or married the minor or orphan children shall be entitled to the benefits enumerated. *Provided* further that in case of a soldier dying during the time of his enlistment—the full term shall be deducted from the time heretofore necessary to perfect the title. Any soldier, disabled or wounded and now on the pension rolls or who in the future will be placed thereon, shall be allowed to employ an agent, said agent to work for no more than one person at the same time—the said wounded or disabled soldier to be excepted from the provision requiring settlement.

The prospects of the passage of the bill are uncertain. The proper interest does not seem to be taken by those who will be the most benefitted. Congress should be petitioned immediately, and every available means used to press the matter upon Congress.

The Committee on Public Buildings has made a fine record, under the lead of Mr. Halsey, of N. J. The evidence is general that it is the most impartial we have had for years. The Committee has agreed to report favorably upon our Pittsburgh demands.

The Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, have reported a bill of twenty-three pages, creating new post routes. Only seven new routes are created in Pennsylvania. The bill has passed the House.

The Committee of Commerce have been industriously at work considering, to the offset of all other subjects, the amendments proposed to the steamboat laws by General Negley. They have reported a bill of some eighty-three pages which meets the approval of river men.

The Committee on Banking and Currency is engaged considering numerous bills referred to it for consideration.

Judge Kelly, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has introduced a very important bill revising and perfecting the laws relating to coinage, the mints and assay offices. The other committees have done a large amount of work, but owing to the system of calling for reports, have not been heard from. I will close the committees by mentioning the fact that the Committee on the Judiciary having under the lead Mr. Mercur, reported an apportionment bill, now a law, which deprived New Hampshire and Vermont of a member each. Mr. Willard introduced a supplemental bill giving those States and several others an additional member, among them Pennsylvania. The committee have reported favorably on the bill.

The fractional population of Pennsylvania unrepresented is 104,741. Since the census the amount has largely increased. Justice alone would demand the additional member and the passage of the bill.

Other committees will be mentioned in another letter.

The number of bills introduced to date in the House has been 1869, while during the three sessions of last Congress but 3091 bills were introduced, showing a large preponderance in favor of the present Congress. They have nearly all been printed. The House has passed some 70 bills relieving political disabilities from persons in the South—a large number of private bills relating to pensions and other matters have been passed by the House. The number of Constitutional amendments proposed reached 17. 177 Executive documents, 109 Miscellaneous documents and 29 reports have been printed by the House.

The senate is months behind the house in its work, the result will be hasty legislation at the last hour. A. L. T.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No. 3.

Greenhouses, Arboretum, Plants and Flowers.

Against my advice, through the action of Mr. Newton, Congress erected the present building for the Department. I regarded it a useless expenditure, until the Department itself was established on some satisfactory basis. Now its greenhouse and arboretum have become a great expense, and what for?

Why, beside flower cultivation for the purposes I have already named, the greenhouses are to grow tropical fruits, to show that under glass the thing can be done in the north. It don't matter whether an orange thus grown costs three dollars, whilst those from Florida can be bought for three cents; such a consideration is beneath the Department. Peaches were grown in the same manner by it,—a magnificent achievement truly, for peaches thus produced were worth a dollar each, and were the means by which the Commissioner of Agriculture could testify his high regard for the President and Heads of other Departments, by presenting these peaches to their—chief cooks.

This "exotic department," as the present Commissioner calls this division of the greenhouse farming, is about to revolutionize certain interests of our country. He says: "One of the most promising of fiber plants now being extensively propagated is the so-called New Zealand flax, (*Phormium tenax*). This plant possesses a strong fiber, well fitted for cordage and similar purposes. Whether this fiber can be successfully separated from the leaves will be a question for chemical determination."

The import trade in manilla is about to be dispensed with, and Kentucky and Missouri hemp will soon be like the famed city of Troy—*full Illium Troy was.* Members of Congress will soon be franking bale of this "*Phormium tenax*" to their constituents, especially to manufacturers of bagging and rope, who will have all the votes of their workmen to give in exchange for it. All this is, however, to depend on one condition, that the chemist of this Department can separate the *leaves* from the fibre. Politicians must be patient; they must remember that if the mountain would not go to Mahomet, he went to it. If the perspective gives as yet but a distant view, they must have *faith*, and Congress, $20,000 annually to appropriate for the ultimate achievement. Did not flax cotton exist under Mr. Newton's administration of the Department? As a punishment for their rebellion, were not the Southern States never again to grow a bale of cotton? And shall Kentucky not be punished for her political sins; and Missouri hemp doomed because of what Carl Schurz is saying? All that the present Commissioner asks, beside the necessary appropriation, is, that Congress should have *faith*. Let the proper test land the *Phormium tenax* is before them, in full view, though now

"On Jordan's stormy banks they stand,
And cast a wishful eye."

The *Arboretum* that occupies so distinguished a place in the last annual volume of the Reports of the Department, merits the grateful consideration of every farmer of the country. It is an admirable fronting of the greenhouse in which the oranges and the *Phormium tenax* are grown.

This *Arboretum* is not composed merely of growing trees. It embodies a knowledge which cannot be comprehended by everybody. It is a grouping of trees according to the family to which they belong, for trees have families as well as farmers. It is, for instance, where there collected in a family group, the *Cupuliferæ*. There is the quercus rubra, the quercus alba, the quercus bicolor, the quercus nigra, the quercus macrocarpa, the quercus prinoides, the quercus imdricaria, and heaven only knows how many more; there they are from every part of the world, from the live oak of the South to the black scrub oak of the extreme North, all growing as luxuriantly as if at home in their native soils and climates, although the grounds of the department are often as dry and dusty as if they had been imported from the Zahara desert. Should the unsophicated farmer desire to know what kind of specimens such a locality can grow he should remember that science and his plodding are two different things; that science, when backed by liberal appropriations from the treasury benignly smiles at impossibilities. He should remember that an arboretum, is like religion a matter of Faith, especially it is so when the United States Treasury building is in full view from the Arboretum; he must *believe* that in the one hundredth generation from this time, the redwood there will stand as conspicuously the father of all the coniferae around it, as it now does in its Californian home. He need not fear that noxious insects will ever depredate in this arboretum, for the very first rascally borer that presumes to do so, will find itself as quickly impaled by the sharp-sighted entomologist, as a human rogue is now transferrred to a somewhat similar collection in the daguerrotype gallery of a city police.

"But what has this arboretum to do with our farms?" A great deal, my old friend. Does not every devout Mahometan make a pilgrimage to Mecca? So it is expected that you will do to the great fountain head of agriculture at Washington City. When you recline in the shades of the arboretum, listening to the warbling songster above your head, and following with your eye the nimble squirrel as it bounds from tree to tree, then your mind will behold the triumph of science and the Treasury, and you will return home to plant an arboretum. Behold the age of science; see how its vision penetrates the distant future.

Ponds.—Grape vines and rose bushes were propagated in large quantities for Congressional distribution. The cost of these to the Government was of course proportional to that of the seeds. Our nurserymen had both in large quantities, and much better grown, for the soil and climate at Washington are most unfavorable for the early growth of cuttings when set out. But as I said before, the cost of a thing at Washington is beneath the dignity of the Department to consider, and what has economical consideration to do with so capacious a treasury as ours of Washington. Would it not be meanness to deny to the commissioners such a pleasant mode of showing his friendly regard to members of Congress, and their loving kindness to their constituents?

Flowers.—These frail and beautiful objects occupy a distinguished place in the operations of the Department. Said a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives in 1866, when a friend was remonstrating to him for upholding Mr. Newton, "Newton, I know, is a ——— fool, but he gives my wife boquets, and I will stand by him." Boquets, then, take the place of knowledge, and, like charity, they cover a multitude of sins. If a greenhouse looks bare and uninviting to the visitor, he should recollect that the flowers have been sent out on this mission of mercy.

But enough. It is not my custom to speak satirically; my nature is too earnest to do so. But some things are so contemptible that they admit of no other kind of notice.

If Congress choses to ornament the public grounds at Washington city, if its members wish themselves supplied with seeds and plants and flowers at the public expense, let them make appropriations for these objects. But I remonstrate against making the Department of Agriculture such a thing as they have made it. It belong to the agriculture of the country, not to them. If it can be made useful to that agriculture, then let its objects of accomplishment be defined by law; if it cannot be made so, let it be abolished. Breese's Early Rose and Peerless potatoes, are worth a hundred fold more to the country than all the Department has yet accomplished. L. B.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Boston *Globe* says. The shocking brutality which characterizes the dealings of the Spaniards with the Cuban patriots, is terrible to realize. Fiendish indeed must be the nature which, not content with the death of its victim, resorts to the savage laceration of the lifeless body. Now and then the startling truth comes to us by stealth, but the falsifications and suppressions of the authorities keep their vilest deeds shrouded from the eyes of the world. For a period of about three years there has been waged upon this island one of the most bloodthirsty and unrighteous wars yet known to history, during which period the Spanish masters and representatives of the home government have in cold blood shot down and otherwise executed nearly five thousand persons, of both sexes, for the most part on suspicion only, and without the victims having been directly or indirectly engaged in the rebellion. The inhuman massacre of eight Cuban school-boys, about three months since, is still fresh in our minds, and is only an evidence of the cruelty and brutality which holds sway in Cuba. Every prisoner of war that is taken by the Spaniards is butchered within twenty-four hours, without even the semblance of a trial, and for what? For daring to take up arms against a tyranny that has become unbearable. How long is this to be permitted just under the lee, and almost beneath the flag of the freest government in the world?

WHEN the green-eyed monster plants his envenomed fangs in the vitals of a West Tennessee youth, it is always best for the whole neighborhood to look out for squalls. Some days ago there was a densely attended wedding not very far from Jackson, in that end of the State. Among the very few who were not present on the occasion was a young man who was known to have recently been left by the bride, for whose heart and hand she had "rejected with scorn." In the midst of the marriage ceremony the house was suddenly shaken to its very foundation by something resembling a mixture of earthquakes and discharges of artillery. The rejected lover, in order to be revenged, had piled up a number of shells under the smoke-house and touched them off with a train of powder. The scene which followed the explosion is said to have beggared description. The smoke-house with its several thousand pounds of bacon, was hurled high into the air, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The bride fainted in the arms of her adored one, the rest screamed, the men swore, and for some little time the wildest consternation prevailed. Meanwhile the young man, with his soul steeped in the sweets of revenge, took to his heels, and never has been seen since. Young ladies of West Tennessee who are about to marry should have their rejected lovers bound over to keep out from under the smoke-house with their sheils.

THE Bangor *Whig* tells the story of a terrible ride which Mr. Rufus Kilgore, a man living in Oldtown, had Tuesday evening. It seems that he was walking on the railroad track in the direction of his home when he was overtaken by a train, which was moving slowly on account of the deep snow. It was close upon him when he discovered it, and a momentary deliberation convicted him that his only course was to make a jump for the cow-catcher. This he did, but miscalculated the speed of the train, and in consequence of the severity of the shock his leg was broken, and it was with great difficulty that he managed to secure a grasp. But he clung desperately, and managed to drag himself up to the pilot, hanging there during the run of a mile, right in the teeth of the wind, and covered with flying snow thrown up by the locomotive in its way through the drifts. No one on the engine knew of his dangerous position, and his cries for help were drowned by the noise of the wind and roar of the train until Oldtown was reached, and he was discovered more dead than alive. Assistance and restoratives were at once supplied, and the frightened and injured man will undoubtedly recover. This story is related with the hope, but not expectation, of lessening the number of those who are in the foolish habit of taking peripatetic exercise on railways.

DR. Frederick Hofmann has inserted the following paragraph in the *Leipziger Tageblatt*:—"I have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of a venerable man, whom I contended peculiarly fortunate, since, after a life of patriotic exertions and sufferings, he enjoyed in his old age not only the domestic and social happiness which was his due but he was also spared to see the realization of his political ideal, and the victory of his country. I refer to Henry Hermann Rieman, one of the founders of the *Burschenschaft*, who was a member of Lutzow's corps, and was made knight of the Iron Cross in 1813. He died early in the morning of the 20th of January, and was buried on the 29th of the same month. The *Burschenschaften* will certainly not forget to celebrate the memory of a man whose influence on their own development was so great, and who did so much to promote true patriotism in Germany."

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: The world's generosity seems to be only for those who are in the world of telegraph wires and railroad lines. The magnificent charity showered upon Chicago shows how great that generosity is, and the pitiful story of the Persian plague shows that one nation really sympathizes with another only when they are linked together by common interests. Persia is emphatically outside of the charmed circle, and the Persians are dying at the rate of three thousand a day, with scarcely a hand lifted to succor them. If they were in Europe, Europe would long since have checked the famine that produced the plague. There is a glamour about Asia that makes everything there seem unreal, so that the ghastly pictures that reach us now and then, of women and children fighting for morsels of food and dropping dead from disease along the roadside, seem but a fiction instead of a fearful fact. It is evident that the railroad and the telegraph develop not only the country through which they pass, but the men whom they reach. As the enchantment of distance fades away, the increase of sympathy and charity more than replaces it.

IF the malcontents of Europe succeed in overturning all the Thrones from which they are now ruled, it is consolatory to know that the ex-Kings and Queens and their little ones will be able to support themselves in comfort, if not in luxury. Napoleon and Victoria are authors. The Princess of Wales is a superb musician. The Prince is a crack pigeon-shot. The Queen of Holland makes rhymes which good natured people call poetry. The ex-Prince Imperial of France is a first-class type-setter and printer. All the books he prints can be bound by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The wife of the latter and the Czarina of Russia are skilled miniature painters. The Queen of Belgium is a feminine Rarey. The Queen of Denmark is that feminine rarity, one of the best cooks in the world. The King of Sweden is a practical locksmith, and the King of Portugal excels as a wood and ivory turner. The merits of the royal craftsmen may be exaggerated, but they will have a decent foundation to build upon, should misfortune overtake them.

THE Boston *Globe* says: The success of Germany in the late war with France, and the exaction of the enormous indemnity which has caused money to pour into the Fatherland, has infected those Germans with the wildest spirit of speculation. Food and other necessaries of life have increased in price nearly fifty per cent. and real estate has advanced until it is nearly one hundred per cent higher, than it was a few years ago. Banks and stock companies are organizing to an almost alarming extent, and even the staid and prudent merchants are being drawn rapidly into the vortex of reckless speculation. It is feared that this state of affairs can not progress much farther without producing a financial crash that will equal in extent the ruin that followed the bursting of the South Sea bubble and the English railway panic. Peace hath its victories as well as war, and perhaps beaten France may yet rejoice that the money extorted from her in her hour of trial may win a victory over her foes far more disastrous than that to which she was forced to succumb by the arbitrament of arms.

IT appears from our foreign files that a new system of industry has lately been inaugurated in the streets of London. One of the rogues having been arrested, he has been brought to justice and summarily punished. His name was McMahon, and several cases were brought against him, in one of which it was alleged that the prisoner met a little boy of seven years of age, named Harrington, in Commercial street, and took his coat from him. In Tenter street, White-chapel, he accosted a little fellow named Aaron, and giving him two pence, told him to go into a shop in Leman street and buy a penny-worth of tobacco and a book, saying he would hold the boy's coat till his return. When the lad came back the prisoner had decamped. The garment was worth 15s, and thus the rogue had managed to realize quite an amount of money, finding ready sale, of course, for the garments.

THE OLD, old story again—civilization revenges itself on barbarism by wholesale slaughter and desolation in return for a single murder. British adventurers have been engaged for years in stealing the natives of various Polynesian islands and selling them into slavery. They have stolen them by violence, treachery, under false contracts and other means. Hatred, fear and distrust culminated finally in the murder of the English missionary bishop, Patteson. A British sloop-of war forthwith "punishes" the islanders by shelling and destroying their village, as the cable informs us this morning. British history is filled with unjust, unchristian and uncivilized proceedings of this kind. First, oppression and robbery; then a revengeful blow from ignorant natives; then a crushing and desolating attack by the British, out of all proportion to the offence committed, and so cruel in its effects that the ferocity of the savage is thrown into the shade by the brutality of an intelligent race.

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, **$1.50** per bottle or **$7.50** per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, **167** Liberty street.

LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which otherwise denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travellers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

COLDS! COLDS! COLDS!
Why Suffer with a Cold?
Why Suffer with a Cold?
When you can get a sure cure, immediate relief. Look at the Cures:
McDowell's celebrated Cough Mixture.
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And also a full nice stock of Cough Lozenges,
JUST RECEIVED AT
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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FINE WATCHES,
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Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
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Important to Housekeepers.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES. mh9

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron Work.
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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At Attractive Prices.
Dolly Varden Repps & Chintzes.
Marseilles Quilts,
Honeycomb Quilts,
New Curtain Lace,
New Vestibule Laces.
New Spring Shawls.
ESTELLE SCARFS,
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Linen Shirt Fronts,
OPEN AND CLOSE.
White Aprons, new styles.
Ladies' White Skirts.
Ladies' Silk Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Gent's Neck Ties, a splendid line.
Gents' Colored Linen Shirts.
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WHITE GOODS.
P. K.'S, P. K.'S, P. K.'S.
Hats and Bonnets,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
At the Lowest Prices, at
W.M. SEMPLE'S,
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Now Arriving
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LATEST STYLES.
Ladies' Black Cassimere Sacques
EMBROIDERED IN COLORS.
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TRAIN AND POLONAISE COMPLETE.
Plain Swiss and Organdies,
Embroidered and Reversed Swiss.
NAINSOOK P. K. JACKONET.
Victoria Lawn,
Striped and Linen Lawn,
White, Colored and
Striped Irish Linens.
Real and Imitation Laces and Lace Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY.
NEW STYLES SWISS AND BLOND RUFFLING AND RUCHING
FOR THE NECK.
1,000 PIECES
NEW HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
IN EVERY WIDTH.
LADIES' CORSETS IN EVERY STYLE.
Extra Bargains on Counter to Close Out.
REAL HAIR SWITCHES
In all sizes and shades. Also, CURLS, PLAITS, PUFFS.
MILLINERY GOODS
Spring Styles Hats Now Coming In.
Ribbons and Silks,
ALL SHADES.
FINE FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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BANKERS,
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Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	112	111¾
" 1865	112¾	112½
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108½	108½
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¾	110¼
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	99¼	98¾
Do Scrip	94¾	94
Erie	36¾	37¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	93¾	92¾
Fort Wayne	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	92¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	78¾	77¾
Do. Preferred	92½	91¾
St. Paul, Common	59¼	59
Do. Preferred	79¼	79½
Wabash	75½	75½
Union Pacific	36¼	36½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45
Pacific Pail	61¾	61¾
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	93¾	94
American Express	72½	72¾
U. S. Express	71½	71¾
Wells, Fargo	71¾	71¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	59¾	59¾
Penna. Allotments	57¼	57¼
Reading R. R.	57	57
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	38¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38¾	37¼
Central Transportation	46½	47
Empire Transportation	54¾	56
Union Transportation	—	—
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—With returning ease in the money market and more spring-like weather, there is a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles. In some departments of the home trade there is a fair degree of activity, while in others the volume of transactions continues comparatively light. The winter in the west and northwest has been one of unusual severity, and some of the avenues of trade have been part of the time closed, but the opening of navigation will bring with it renewed activity. The export trade continues dull, and the anomaly is presented of a barely steady freight market in the face of an almost exhausted supply of tonnage. The markets for most kinds of American produce, on the other side of the Atlantic, are unaccountably dull, though cotton is advancing and promises to reach a point at which renewed exports on a large scale will soon be made; but petroleum orders from Europe were rarely ever so light, since the trade in that article became widely diffused. The imports have fallen off to small proportions, but a large fleet of vessels from various quarters may be expected with the abatement of the strong northwest winds which have prevailed the last few days. Stocks of nearly all commodities, whether of home or foreign origin, are unsalable, and all that is necessary to start up trade in all departments is a liberal accession to the ranks of buyers. Apprehensions of sudden radical changes in the tariff, which have for several years operated to discourage business, are at length beginning to give place to a more confident feeling among the trading classes, and we therefore look for more animation throughout commercial circles. The power to consume goods throughout the country has grown to such enormous proportions, that a longer delay in the process of distribution is quite improbable. Merchantable prices, as a rule, continue quite full, although the exceptions being those commodities which have, through speculation or temporary scarcity, been forced up to a higher scale than seemed to buyers to be warranted. In these there is considerably more competition among sellers than buyers.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 11, 1872.

Gold quiet and steady at 110¼@110¼. Loans were from 1 to 1-32 of 1 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $35,750,000. Governments are firm, without material change in prices. Wall Street was thrown into a fever of great excitement this afternoon by many reports in regard to the resolutions in the Erie Railway direction. As this matter was understood on the street, it appears the directors this morning held a meeting for the purpose of filling two vacancies in the board, and after this the directors commenced resigning one after another, and new men were elected. Finally the complexion of the board was completely changed and new stands as follows: Directors—Gen. Dix, O. H. P. Archer, Geo. C. Hall, John Gauson, Sherman, Drake of Corning, W. Sherman, H. G. Stebbins, W. B. Traverse Lansing, S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. Day, Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. Diven, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell. Following officers were elected by new directors: President, John S. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer; Treasurer, W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Assistant Treasurer, White; Superintendent, George B. McClellan. In regard to Jay Gould reports differ, some say that he was removed from the Presidency, and others that he resigned. It is rumored that Gould will be arrested this evening.

The stock market was alternately weak and firm throughout the day, and was controlled almost entirely by fluctuations in Erie. In the morning Erie advanced to 37½, and then declined to 35⅝; returned to 37⅝, and closed at 36¾. These fluctuations represent the course of the general market to-day. At the close the entire market was firm, although business was neglected for the discussion of the change in the Erie direction. Hannibal and St. Joseph strong; up to 42. The money market was active and stringent during the afternoon, and closing business on call was at 1-32 to 1-16, among stock brokers. Southern bonds dull, except North and South Carolinas; former strong; latter weak.

GOVERNMENT.—Coupons of 1881, 115½@5-8; do of '62, 111⅜; do of '64, 111⅜; do of '65, 112½; do new of '65, 110¾; do of '67, 112; do of '68, 112½; 10-40s, 108; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94¾; Tennessee old, 65¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia new, 57; do old, 54; North Carolina old, 38½; do new, 24½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76⅝; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co., 74½; American M. U., 72¾; United States do., 71; Pacific Mail, 61½; New York Central, 98¾; scrip, 94; Erie, 36¾; preferred, 67; Harlem, 108½; preferred, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern, 77½; preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 59½; preferred, 79½; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 36; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 117; preferred, 129; Ohio & Mississippi, 45; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88¾; Burlington & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 92½; Panama, 245; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 36¼; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 5½@6S for common to medium and 7@8 for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda, 5¾; refined, (high test) 6¼; Nitrate Soda, 5¼@5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely, and dealers generally report trade a little slow; however, there is no change in prices and no decline is anticapated. We continue to quote at $3.50 4.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $5.00@5.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, and, as the supply is light, prices are fully sustained, 27@30 for prime to choice. Common butter is abundant and dull, as there is little or no inquiry for it.

BEANS—Demand rather better, supply light, but prices are unchanged; sales of good to prime at $2.25@2.50 ₱ bushel, and common at $2.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and neglected, but prices are nominally unchanged; small sales at 6@9 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4¼ cts ₱ lb, and $8.50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is reported dull but unchanged; 20 cts for standard brands by the car load and 2@3 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 ℔ cans) $6.50 @7.00 ₱ case; Corn, $5.00@7.00; Tomatoes, $4.50. Quiet but firm.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8¼ cts.

CHEESE—Stock in this market is light for the season, though equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged; 18@18½ for Goshen; 16@17 for Factory, and 14¾@15¾ for Dairy.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an improved demand for Peaches, and the market, in consequence, is firmer though, as yet, prices are without quotable change; sales of prime halves, to the trade, at 9½; and in small lots at 10@10½. Apples steady, with regular sales at 8@8¼ for good to prime and 9 cts for choice.

EGGS—Are coming in pretty freely, and the market is weak and prices drooping; we can report sales at 25 cts, but the tendency is to a lower close out their stocks, being apprehensive of a still further decline.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and rather weak, under the influence of advices from abroad within the past week, but there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $7.25@7.50 for common to fair spring wheat and $7.75@7.85 for choice do; $7.50 @7.75 for fair to good red winter wheat, and $7.90@8.00 for choice. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14.50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. Half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6.25, Lake Herring $3.25, in bf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6¼@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¼.

GRAIN—The markets for all kinds of grain continues slow and prices are weak though without quotable change; the stocks of Oats and Corn are fair, particularly the former, but of Wheat, Rye and Barley, this market is almost bare. Wheat is weak though nominally unchanged with very little here or coming except what is owned by the mills and may be quoted at $1.50@1.52, for common to prime and 3@5 cts ₱ bushel more for white. Oats still reported dull but prices are nominally unchanged; 47@50 by the car load, for mixed to prime white. Corn is in fair supply and with increased offerings, the market is weaker; though prices are not quotably lower; shelled 57@58 on track and 59@60 in elevator; ear, 55@ 57 for mixed in bulk; 59@60 for prime yellow—1 @2 cts additional bagged. Rye is quiet and unchanged—receipts continue meagre but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; may be quoted at 95@81. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 75@80 for spring and 80@85 for ₱ fall; the stock in this market is very much reduced here brewers are well supplied and consequently the demand is light.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The state of the Coffee market is such that not much can be said as to the future with any degree of certainty. Holders and buyers are apart in their views, but the action of Congress to-day in the question of duty may bring them together to-morrow and result in large transactions. The news from Rio under date of 17th ultimo is favorable and the decline from which by holders since the late decline, and has caused a firmer feeling in the last day or two. We hear of some purchases by some of our dealers at considerably reduced figures. The stock in this market is reduced to about 4,000 bags, and if the same light stock exists in the other western cities it will not be long before a very heavy demand will take place that may run up prices to figures of last month. We approve the Rio telegram, which shows no diminution in values there:

WRIGHT AND CO.'S TELEGRAM.

RIO JANEIRO, February 17, 1872.

Sales for the U. S. since 6th inst	bags 8,000
Shipments to the United States	15,000
Loading	15,000
Average daily receipts	4,700
Stock	190,000
Price Richmond Flour	19,000
Price Baltimore Flour	18,500
Stock	bbls 53,000
Exchange	24¾d.
Exports from New York, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1872	pkgs 9,158
Exports from New York, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1871	pkgs 7,981

Sugars—Raw Sugars are in good demand, and the stock at all points lighter than at this time last year by one-half. Refined sugars have, it is thought, touched bottom and have been selling below the cost of production. Quite a brisk demand for refined goods has been going on in the last ten days; and many refiners, who are now sold ahead, refuse to name prices for future delivery, believing that a strengthening of values must occur or stop further manufacture. The stock of New Orleans sugar on this market is quite small and will not last the trade three months. April will, however, make up the deficit in arrivals of foreign goods, and it may, for at lower prices than the ruling figures of to-day. Molasses—New Orleans choice is barely obtainable in lots, but we have heard of some few transactions at 70c; which price is considered favorable to the buyer. Syrups in brisk demand at advanced figures.

HAY—Continues dull and while the arrivals recently have been comparatively light, the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand and prices are unchanged; sales of baled at $18@ 22, ₱ ton according to quality.

ONIONS—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2.50@3.00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Small sales, in store, at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Market almost bare—season is about over.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¾@9 cts ₱ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib, 8½ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham sausage, 10½ cts. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 10 cts. Kegs, 10½ cts. Half barrels, 11 cts.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull but unchanged; $6 to the trade, and $6.25 for small lots. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3.50@3.75, and Flaxseed at $1.85@1.85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ ℔.

WOODEN WARE—No. 1 tub, 3 hoops, $11.50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10.50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8.50; 3 hoop buckets, $2.75; 2 hoop do, $2.50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

Trade continues exceedingly dull and what is worse still there is not much prospect of an early improvement. Crude is still quoted nominally at $3.50 at Parker; the stock in the Parker district is estimated by well-informed dealers, in round numbers, at one hundred thousand barrels and steadily increasing. We are also reliably informed that many of the largest producers refuse to enter into any combination, but aver that they will remain untrammeled, will conduct their business in their own way, and will sell their product to who ever will pay the most money, regardless of the South Improvement or any other company. The excitement throughout the oil regions seems to be subsiding somewhat—there is not so much talk about shutting off wells, building railroads etc., etc. Refined is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; 21¾ @22 cts for immediate deliveries to fill cargoes; 23 for April and 24 for May.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard O W, account T King	89
D. Bly & Co., account Frat & P	74
Eagle O W, account B S Duncan	302
Cochrans Landing, account P Hutchinson	444
Fairview O W, account B S Duncan	160
Total	1,069

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March, 9.

John Spear & Co., 110 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.	
Vesta Oil Works, 52 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
National Oil Works, 340 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	
J. A. McKee & Sons, 53 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.	
Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.	
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 192 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.	
Total	907 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to P. A. Davis & Co., Phila.	
Kirkpatrick & L., 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.	
Total	350 bbls.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Flour: superfine $6.75; double $7.50; treble $8@8.25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 85c; white 90c. Oats scarce at 65c. Bran none. Hay scarce; prime at $25; choice $35. Mess pork $14. Bacon quiet at 6¼ @7½@7¾@8¼@8½c. Sugar cured hams 14½@ 15c. Lard quiet; tierce at 9¼@9½c; keg at 10¼c. Sugar firm; inferior at 7c; fair to fully fair at 8¼@8¾c. Molasses common fermenting 45@46c; centrifugal fermenting 48c; clotters bottom 55c; prime 56c. Whisky 80c@$1,00. Cotton: demand fair; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22¼c; receipts 5,624; exports to Hamburg 1,645; coastwise 2,518; stock 209,245.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
C. F. Laiblin, Canton	1 car
Keefer & Beyer, Orrville	1 car
W. Coulter, Orrville	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
J. Heyl, Wooster	1 car
N. C. Hollar, Newark	1 car
Greenwald & K., Milford	1 car
Wood & Moody, Indianapolis	3 cars
Jacobs & Bro., Dayton	2 cars
Isaac Winnish, Dayton	1 car
L. Shamberg, Columbiana	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Keefer & Beyer, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
E. T. Vanvoorhis, Chicago	2 cars
Holmes & Hunter, Chicago	2 cars
J. Campbell, Carroll Co., Ohio	1 car
Total	26 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the above 26 cars, there were, as near as we could learn, ten cars brought over from the Central Yards, at East Liberty, and fully one car drove in from the country, making 37 cars; however, included in the arrivals from Chicago are two cars of stockers, belonging to a Washington Co. stock raiser, and which, of course, were not put upon the market: this would make the actual number of market cattle 35 cars, against 40 cars last week. Trade opened up fair, and continued tolerably active until towards noon, by which time all the good cattle had been picked out and the offerings were mostly "tail ends," though hardly up to the expectations of drovers generally. It was reasonable to expect that, in view of the diminished supply, the market would be better, but about the only improvement we could discover was that sales were made more readily: as a general thing there was no change in prices. Prime butcher cattle, as is nearly always the case, sold readily, and that, too, at top prices, and the supply of this kind was scarcely equal to the demand, and, as already noted, all kinds changed hands quicker than last Monday; this is evident from the fact that the pens were almost entirely cleared by noon, but there was no quotable advance. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, there were but very few cattle sold above 7 cts, and but few left at that figure; prime butcher cattle may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7 cts; medium to good at 6@6½, and common to fair at 5¼@5¾. Stock steers in steady demand, and, with limited offerings, prices are fully sustained, ranging from 4¼ to 5 cts, according to quality.

Rothehilds & Zeigler report 55 head of mixed western cattle at 5¾@7 cts.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 16 head of Carroll Co, Ohio, stock, for Campbell, at 5¼@6¼; 11 from Indiana, for Wood, at 5¾@6; 26 from Ohio, for Bailey, at 5¼@6¼.

Jacob Shamberg reports two loads of Ohio steers at 5¾@7 cts.

D. Mann reports 38 head of mixed western stock at 5@6¾ cts.

Eli Katz reports two cars of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

Jacob Lobman reports 9 head from Washington Co. and 16 from Ohio at 5@7 cts.

Keefer & Beyer, 30 head of fair to good Ohio stock at 5@6 cts.

W Moonshine reports 16 head of Ohio stock at 5@6 cts.

Orr & Williams sold one load of common to medium heifers and steers at 4.50@5.55.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 23 head of common to good at 5¼@6¾.

S Marks Bro. reports 2 loads, from Chicago, and one load from Ohio at 5@7 cts.

M Varner sold 18 head of Chicago stock at 5½ @6¾.

S Traurman sold 36 head of fair to prime butcher cattle at 6¾@7 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 50 head of fair to prime butcher cattle at 5¾@7 cts.

Holmes & Hunter report 104; sold stockers at 4.65, and fat cattle at 5.70@6½.

Carr & McAllister sold 19 head of Ohio stock, for John Hyle, at 6@6¾.

Jacob Neely retailed about three car loads.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was again small footing up about 45 head, and with an average demand trade was pretty active, which is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared by 10 o'clock; prices although unchanged, were fully sustained, especially for the best grades, which brought 7@7½ for prime to extra; 6¼@6¾ for medium to good and 6@7 for common to fair. While sheep are much higher than any other kind of stock; 384 cts above hogs, and 2@3 cts higher than cattle, yet, as a probability of a break in the market this side of shearing time, for the reason that farmers are anticipating a fancy price for wool, and the indications at present are that there expectations will be fully realized.

J W Unger sold 100 good to prime fine wool Ohio sheep averaging 90 ℔s at 8@9 cts.

C F Laiblin wholesaled 50 head of good Ohio sheep weighing about 90 ℔s at 8¼.

Wm Fowler wholesaled 100 head of prime Pa. sheep, to Peter Tesh, averaging 110 ℔s at 8¾.

R McNabb reports 150 head of mixed Lawrence Co. stock; sold at 4½@7 cts, as to quality.

Neeley & Fairley reports 62 head of common to fair Armstrong Co. stock at $4,50@7.50 ₱ head.

Fred Hector sold 37 fair to good Ohio sheep at 7½@8½.

J W Stewart reports having retailed 50 mixed Ohio sheep at 6@8¼.

HOGS.

Trade in this class of stock was fair though entirely local, the demand being restricted entirely to supplying the wants of the butchers. The offerings although by no means were fully up to the demand, and all in the hands of regular dealers, while prices, as compared with last Monday, were without quotable change, ranging from 5 to 5¾, according to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Complaints are still being made by the drovers against the Fort Wayne Road, for an alleged discrimination in freights; as we noted in our last report, it is claimed that cattle are sent through from Chicago to New York for less money than is charged to Allegheny, notwithstanding it is nearly double the distance. This explains why cattle are nearly if not altogether as cheap in Philadelphia and New York as here. It is not likely, however, that there will be any relief until there is an competing road built, as railroad companies are a good deal like individuals, they will take advantages whenever the opportunity offers.

"Billy" McFadden, a well-known stock solicitor at East Liberty, is now connected in that capacity with the commission firm of Sadler, Havens & Co.

Barney Grey contemplates offering a portion of his feed and sales pens, in Allegheny, for building sites, soon, and that they will find ready purchasers at good prices there is no reason to doubt.

Peter Klemen has been operating in Chicago recently; he is shipping here as well as to New York and Philadelphia.

"Jimmy" Martin is still about and always on the look out for cheap bunch of cattle—he says they are very scarce.

We missed our genial and good looking friend Jacob Berry, in Allegheny to-day.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—There is very little change to note in the general features of the market. There is a good demand for the various descriptions of Domestic, but light stocks and the high rates now current, have in a measure checked business. Domestic fleece is in small supply, and a further advance has been established, closing strong at 85@95 cts, with very little obtainable at those figures. There is no quotable change to note in other kinds, but prices generally are in sellers' favor. There has been quite an active demand for Australian, and sales are rumored of about 1,000 bales, here and to arrive, on private terms. Other descriptions of Foreign are in moderate request, and prices have a hardening tendency. The sales, besides the above, are 5,000 ℔s unwashed fleece at 63 cts: 13,000 ℔s scoured California, 1,15; 90,000 ℔s fall clip California, part slightly burry, 34½@37½; 5,000 ℔s fall California lambs', 38; 16,000 ℔s super pulled, 87; 2,000 ℔s low do, 75; 1,000 ℔s Oregon, 62; 10,000 ℔s Colorado, 41@44; 7,000 ℔s unwashed combings, 65@67; 125 bales Cape, 47; 100 do Buenos Ayres, 47, 10,000 ℔s washed Turkey, 50; 5,000 loose Mexitza sheep skins, about 37½; 10,000 ℔s fall clip California, 20,000 ℔s extra pulled, 25 bales combings, 30,000 ℔s fall clip California, 150 bales Australian to arrive, 100 do Mexican sheep skins, and, to arrive, 158 do Montevideo, all on private terms.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig is still excited, and prices continue to advance, with but little obtainable at the higher rates. Eglinton may be quoted at $35, and Glengarnock $36, but no sales of moment have been consummated since our last. Foreign advices still quote advancing prices, and as there is very little stock here, holders refuse to make any considerable sales. The business in American is restricted by the unwillingness of makers to continue to advance; we quote No. 1, $46@46; No. 2, $44@45, and Forge $42@43. There has been quite an active inquiry for Wrought Scrap, and we notice sales of 2,000 tons, to arrive, July and August delivery, on private terms. parcels on the spot are quoted at $42,50@45. New Rails continue in active request, and prices have further appreciated; sales have been made of 4,000 tons 56 ℔ English, part to go to New Orleans, at $65 gold, cash; 7,500 do American, to be delivered in 90 days, and to arrive, 9,000 tons 56 ℔ English, on private terms.—we quote English at $66@68 gold, and American at $75@80 currency, according to location of mill.—*Shipping List.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
J. W. Porter, metal	1	J. A. Caughey, met.	3
Nimick & Co., metal	29	Wm. Smith, metal	6
Brown & Co., metal	1	Coleman, R & Co., m	3
Chess, S & Co., met.	3	Zug & Co., metal	3
Jones & L., metal	5		
Total			52

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal	14	Brown & Co., metal	2
J. Moorhead, metal	8	J. Reamer, metal	9
J. A. Caughey, met.	3		
Total			37

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co., ore	2	Shoenberger & Co. o.	7
McKnight, P & Co.	1	J. A. Caughey, ore	1
Hussey, W & Co., ore	1	Wharton, Bro & Co m	1
J. Painter & Sons, m	1	J. Moorhead, metal	2
Wilson, Glass & Co o	1	Meredith, T. & Co. o	4
Pitts Bolt Co, ore	1	Brown & Co., ore	2
Total			24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Marshall & Co m.	2	McKnight & Co., m.	2
J. Moorhead, metal	5		
Total			9

WEST PENN R. R.

Graff, B. & Co., m	1		

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 11.—Wheat unsettled; extra mixed 68¾c. Oats firm; State 39c. Clover seed $5,50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 11—5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92; do '65, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—5-20s of '62, 96@96¼. PARIS, March 11.—Rentes, 56f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour, 25@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton in moderate request; sales 1,000 bales; middling upland 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,90@ 6,30; common to good extra $6,40@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white western extra $7,45@ 7,80; extra Ohio $6,70@7,65. Rye firm and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 89c. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,52; choice No. 1 spring in store $1,58. Rye dull; western 90 @91c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; new western mixed afloat at 68@69c; yellow do 68¾c. Oats a shade firmer and scarce; western 53¾@55c; Ohio 55@57c. Eggs in buyers favor at 28@30c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull: Rio 18@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 50@65c. Rice quiet at 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 13¾@13½c; refined 22¾@23c. Turpentine dull and heavy; 82¼@ 84c. Pork dull; new mess $15,25; prime $11,50 @11,75; new prime mess $13,50@13,75. Beef quiet; mess $9,00@10,50; extra $10,50@13,00. Hams steady at 9@26. Hogs: dressed dull at $7,6@6,00. Cut Meats dull; hams 8¼@9c; shoulders 5@6c. Middles steady. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady at 11@22c. Cheese 13@19c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Beeves to-day 130 cars at Communipaw, 95 at One Hundredth street, and 40 at Weehawken, making 1,410 for the week or 1,100 more than the previous week. Market good and all sold by noon; many of the droves were fat and brought 12½c; only two cars Texans were on sale; this above the rule, all sold at 11c, with some very poor at 10c, and prime steers at 13c, market averaging 11¾c; 7 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, sold at 11¾@12c; 12 cars fine Ohio, 8½ cwt, 12¾@13c; 8 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 11¾@12c; 4 cars poor, 6 cwt, 10@11¾c; 3 cars coarse Kentucky, 8 cwt, 8¼c. Sheep: receipts to-day 6,600, completing 18,800 for the week, or 800 more than the previous week; market active and very strong at higher prices, or 10@10½c for choice and 7½@8c for very poor to fair lots; 1 car fine, 108 lbs, Ohio, sold at 10c; 1 car, 113 lbs, 10¾c; two cars coarse Illinois, 90 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 74 lbs, Ohio, 8¾c. Total number of hogs 20,300 for the week and 4,800 dressed for the week; market steady at 5¼@5¾c for ₱ lb. Hogs in demand; sales 3,200 at $7,50@8.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Market firm, with fair demand for all seasonable leathes. The most important feature is an advance in the price of Wamsutta muslins to 21c. The agents have been forced to this movement through the supply and demand: New York Mills are quite salable at 22c; Dwight linen finish 19c; Star brand 16; Cambric C muslin 20c; Masonville do 18¼c; Forestdale and Howe No 3 muslins 16c; Lawrence and Pepperell 20c; do 12¼c; American fancy and pink check prints 11½c; Dunnell's purple do 12c; Hartell's fancy prints 11¼c; Pacific Mills cambric prints 11¼c; printed fine alpacas 22½c; do corded do 25c; Manchester 6-4 black alpacas 25c; Hamilton Tycoon reps 25c; do printed delaines 20c; paper cambrics, all standard makes, 13½c for plain colors; Atlantic delaine Co.'s Granite lustres 27½c; do lustre plaids 23½c; do imperial cords 27½c; do corded reps 25c; Gosh's alpaca braids 80c; Star do 90c; Clark's and J. & P. Coats spool cotton 70c and standard brown sheetings 14½@15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 22c. Flour firm; family $7,30@7,50. Wheat steady at $1,58@1,60. Corn firm at 46@46½c. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats firmly at 92@91c. Oats dull and drooping at 38 @42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs declined to 20 @21c. Butter quiet. Mess pork dull and nominal; $12,25@12,50 asked. Bulk meats dull and nominal; 8½@9c asked. Bulk meats drooping; shoulders 4¼c; sides, clear rib and clear 6¼@6½c. Bacon dull and drooping; it can be bought at 7¾@8¼@8½c; sides, clear rib sold at 7¾, seller April. Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts 5,166. Whisky firm; 83c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour: extra spring quiet at $6,60@7,00. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 spring $1,22@$1,22½. Corn: No. 2 mixed quiet and weak at 36c. Oats dull at 36c. Rye dull at 30½@30½c. Rye: No. 2 quiet and steady at 69½c. Barley quiet. Mess pork quiet at $11,50@11,75. Lard easier at 8¼@8¼c. Hams in pickle steady and unchanged; plain quiet at 6¾@8c; bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾@4¼c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¼@ 7¼. Dressed hogs quiet and firm at 5¾@5¾c. Whisky in active demand. Highwines active and steady at 84c iron bound. Hogs active, firm and a shade better at $4,30@4,60.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Wheat dull, and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1,49; amber Michigan $1,55¾; No. 1 red $1,56; No. 2 do $1,51@ 1,52. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 45¾c; low mixed 45@45¾c; yellow 46¾c; white 46¾c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 42c. Clover seed $6,25@6,40 for Michigan. Dressed hogs $5,40. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin $7,25@7,62; Minnesota $7,75@8,25; Indiana and Ohio $7,50@8,00. Wheat; advancing tendency; State and western red $1,61@1,65; white $1,70@1,80. Rye 88c. Corn quiet; mixed western 64@65½c. Oats firm; white 55c. Provisions dull and drooping. Whisky; 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter held at $1,58; No 2 $1,48. Corn dull; shelled

HOME NEWS.

Y. M. C. A.—Prof. Newell will give an evening of Select Readings at the room of the Y. M. C. A., corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, on Tuesday evening, March 12th, commencing at 8 o'clock. These readings will consist of selections from Longfellow and other eminent authors. Admission free.

Letters Held for Postage Yesterday.—George D. Blair, Philadelphia Pa., 1c; Miss Ellen Cunington, Washington D. C., 3c; B. F. Custer, Altoona Pa., 3c; Capt. Donaldson, Pittsburgh Pa., 2c; Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c; Mrs. Walter P. Jones, Harlem N. Y., 3c; Barney McKenny, Shirden station Pa., 1c; Nell, Pittsburgh Pa., 2c; Col. J. M. Reed, Rochester Pa., 3c; J. H. Scott, Grinnell Iowa, 3c; Messrs. Thomas and Jonah Taylor, Midway Station Pa., 3c; Mr. Wirth, Philadelphia Pa., 3c.

Street Obstructions.

Before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, by a number of his policemen, thirty-seven suits were brought against merchants doing business on our principal streets, for obstructing streets and pavements with store boxes, barrels, vehicles, &c. Summons were issued in all the cases.

Think Well Before You Act.

It is is always well before doing anthing of importance to think well over it, and count the cost, if possible. More especially when about to purchase an article intended to last for many years, and be constantly in use; for instance a sewing machine. Now we would advise our readers who want a machine to call at the office of the American Overseaming Button Hole and Family Sewing Machine, and examine it and its works. The salesrooms are at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, over jewelry store.

Knox Seed and Implement House.

For Seeds and Plants of every kind, no house in the Union is more widely or favorably known than that heretofore conducted by Rev. Jeremiah Knox. Mr. Knox has retired from active business, but has secured for his successors, Messrs. Scobie, Reed & Smith, who continues the business at the old stand, No. 157 Liberty street, and are pushing it vigorously as their predecessor. Their stock and variety embraces all the rarest and most improved kinds of Garden, Flower, Grass and other seeds. They publish a descriptive catalogue, or hand book, of seeds, and send it free to all applicants. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column, and bring it to the confidence of

[illegible] Traut, the man who was [illegible] Virgin alley Sunday evening, appeared before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning, and made information, charging Angelo Malatesta and John Gavenelatara, two of the Italians arrested, with having inflicted the injuries. They were committed to jail for a hearing Saturday afternoon, on the charge of felonious assault and battery. Fogaci, the third prisoner, gave bail for his appearance as a witness. The injured man was at last accounts, lying in a critical condition. Besides the stabs describes in our account of the affray yesterday morning, there is a wound on the back of the head apparently inflicted with a knuckler.

Sabbath School Teachers.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Union of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches held their regular monthly meeting last evening in the First Reformed Church, S. Mahood, Esq., in the chair. After the singing of a psalm by the congregation, and reading a portion of scripture by the chairman, Mr. F. R. Mc-Cutcheon led in prayer. The following question was the topic presented for discussion, which was opened by the pastor of the congregation in which the meeting was held. Addresses were then made by Rev. S. B. Reed, and Messrs. Kerr, Montgomery, McCutcheon, Todd, and others.

The subject proposed for discussion at the next regular meeting is, "The Exemplary Teacher," Rev. John S. Sands to make the opening address.

The Union adjourned after singing by the congregation and the pronouncing of the Benediction by one of the clergymen present.

[illegible] one Enterprise.

[illegible] ass of people in our county [illegible] ing to be first-class must [illegible] shops of the East, and they will buy no other. But we are pleased to notice that this disposition is fast giving away before the enterprise and energy of the present day, especially those engaged in the carriage business. Messrs. Workman & Davis, of Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, have turned out work from their extensive shops which for style and beauty of finish has not been surpassed by any ever brought from the east to this city. This firm make all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Top and Buck Wagons, and their work can be relied on as good, as they only use the very best material and employ first-class workmen. The farmers of Allegheny county should patronize this establishment and encourage home manufactures. Messrs. W. & D. also attend to the repairing of vehicles of all kinds at their shops, on Arch, corner of South Diamond street, Allegheny.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending March 10, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, physician of the Board of Health:

Accident, 2; do. by burn, 1; acute bronchitis, 2; cancer of stomach, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 1; disease of the heart, 1; general dropsy, 2; erysipelas, 1; embolism, 1; scarlet fever, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; do. brain and meni'g's, 1; do. kidney, 1; do lungs, 3; do. peritoneum, 2; jaundice, 1; marasmus, 3; old age, 1; pleurisy, 1; still born, 4; premature birth, 4; pyæmia, 1; suffocation, 1; small-pox, 3; teething, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 2; still birth, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2. Males, 26; females, 23; white, 46; colored, 3. Total, 49.

Mr. Park's Lecture on Steel.

The able and interesting lecture on steel recently delivered by Mr. James Park, Jr., was received with such satisfaction, and so many have since expressed a desire to hear it, that an endeavor has been made to have it repeated. In answer to a note from a prominent citizen of Allegheny on behalf of many interested parties Mr. Park gave writing the following answer which we are kindly permitted to publish:

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1872.

L. PETERSON, JR., ESQ., ALLEGHENY.—*My Dear Sir:* I duly received your valuable communication of this date, together with the kind request from some of my Allegheny friends to repeat my lecture on steel.

It would be affection on my part if I did not acknowledge that I feel fully sensible of the compliment paid me in the issue of the call, and the gratification it gives me in finding that my first and last effort in lecturing has been appreciated.

After repeated requests from the editors of the *American Manufacturer* and *People's Monthly*, of this city, for my manuscript, I concluded to let them have it. Considerable portions of the lecture are now being published, consequently, thus, you and other friends for the kind compliment you have paid me I respectfully decline repeating the lecture.

Very truly yours,
JAMES PARK, JR.

Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

An edition of 5,000 copies of this work has already been published, and distributed by the members of the Legislature, chiefly among the press and their personal and political friends. A bill has lately been introduced providing for a second edition to consist of 20,000.

The publisher was about to break up the plates on which the first edition was printed, but will hold them to await the action of the Legislature on the bill referred to.

As the plates are on hand, the proposed second edition can be furnished at comparatively low cost, so low that every soldier in the State could own a copy. The first and the proposed second edition would aggregate only 25,000 copies a number, certainly not too large of a work so comprehensive and so accurate, recording the noble share taken by the citizens of Pennsylvania in a war so memorable for the maintenance of free Government.

We trust the Legislature will not adjourn without passing a suitable bill on this subject. It neglected now, after a few years it will be difficult to find a copy of this important work. We think the bill should provide for a copy being supplied to every public school, normal school library in the State in addition to a large edition at a low price to be sold to soldiers who have survived the war.

City Ticket Office.

We append to our schedule of the train time of the Pennsylvania railroad company, an advertisement of its new down-town or city ticket office. The company had before done almost everything to promote the comfort of its travelling patrons, but this one thing, until now, remained undone. We venture to say no one of all the conveniences added from time to time for the accommodation or comfort of our citizens has been more needed, nor has any been more gratefully received or generally used than will be this city ticket office.

The office itself at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue could not elsewhere have been more central or eligible, and it were scarcely possible to surpass the elegance and adaptation of its furniture and fittings. In these respects it is a model of taste and convenience. We supposed that the counters, desks and cases had been the work of some skilled cabinet maker, and were therefore surprised to learn that the furniture was all made by the mechanics employed by the company at their up town shops.

The public will be glad to know that Mr. Thomas E. Watt is to preside over the duties of [illegible] office. His patience and his courtesy are destined to be taxed by the multitude who will avail themselves of his office, but his stock of the amenities as well as of energy and method is large and we doubt not will prove equal to the coming trial.

Hereafter any man, woman or child contemplating a trip on any of the roads in connection with the Pennsylvania Central, can at any hour of the day or evening secure from Mr. Watt at this new centre, a ticket to go to Boston or Omaha, or San Francisco or any intermediate place, and also have his or her baggage called for at any address in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, checked and put upon the proper train at the proper time.

We have often felt the want of just such a convenience as this and expect with thousands of others frequently hereafter to make use of the City Ticket office and accordingly extend to it, in advance, a most hearty welcome

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Equalization Bill.

Lively Discussion in Common Council—The Beauties of Parliamentary Practice Illustrated—The Fight Waxes Warm—The Measure as it Finally Passed—The Water Commission—More Purchases Ordered—Penn Avenue Improvement Again—The Congressional Apportionment—General Routine of Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, March 11, 1872, at their Chambers in City Hall.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS, ... President.
E. S. MORROW, ... Clerk.

At a quarter past two o'clock Select Council was called to order by the President. The following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chislett, Chambers, Chalmers, Donnelly, Friday, Hetzog, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Floyd, Miller, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Floyd, Miller, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Flo